

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

WLL:AH

Cleveland, Ohio.
November 23, 1940.

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SABOTAGE
CLEVELAND POLICE AND FIRE
DEPARTMENTS

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith a clipping which appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on November 23, 1940, relative to an announcement of a program of protection against fire and sabotage in Cleveland industrial plants, the announcement being made by Director of Public Safety ELLIOT NESS.

It is noted that the program calls for the providing of the Cleveland Fire Department's ranking officers with blueprints of each important plant showing the complete layout of the plant, the location of fire hydrants, shutoff valves, and electrical wiring, they providing the officers of similar information consisting of full descriptive data of the construction of the building, materials used in manufacturing, especially explosives, the sections of the building where the material is stored, and what precautionary measures the plant now is taking. Furthermore the attendance of classes jointly sponsored by the Cleveland Safety Council and the City's Safety Department, for the instruction in fire fighting, etc., of watchmen and guards hired by the plants.

The Bureau has been previously advised of the procurement of blueprints and maps of various industrial concerns on the part of the ranking officers of the fire department; such maps and blueprints having been obtained from the various fire insurance companies.

With respect to the instructions contemplated it is noted that J. MARSHALL SCOTT, Chief Marshal of the Province of

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Director, Washington, D. C.

November 23, 1940

Ontario, will be brought to Cleveland to give lectures on the subject of sabotage.

It is noted that the first session of the instruction classes will be held Monday afternoon, November 25, 1940, the principal speaker being T. ALFRED FLEMING, Conservation Director of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. This meeting to be supplemented later on by members of the Cleveland Police Department.

It is particularly significant to note the last paragraph of the writer which states, "If, however, a plant should become stubborn in its refusal to withhold information, there are ways of obtaining the information. Perhaps the most effective means would be through CARL L. SMITH, Regional Director of the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in Defense Industries. Plants working on government contracts are obliged to provide SMITH'S committee with information."

The Bureau has been previously informed that CARL L. SMITH is managing director of the Cleveland Safety Council, and also has been previously designated as zone director for region #4, consisting of Michigan, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky, by the Division of Labor Standards, United States Department of Labor.

The Bureau was advised by letter dated September 25, 1940, that a meeting was held at Dayton, Ohio, sponsored by the Division of Labor Standards, where a discussion took place concerning the inspections of various industrial plants, and that if the representatives were refused entrance, or were refused cooperation in furnishing any information such action would be reported to the Department of Labor, and a full time Department of Labor agents would then make the inspection under the authority of the Walsh-Healey Act. This undoubtedly is the authority referred to in the last paragraph of the clipping.

Very truly yours,



W. L. LISTERMAN
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
cc 62-235
100-106

CITY PLANTS GIRD AGAINST SABOTAGE

Ness Discloses Comprehensive Preparedness

BY ALVIN SILVERMAN

The most comprehensive program of protection against fire and sabotage ever set up for Cleveland industrial plants in peace or war is being developed jointly by the city safety department and industry itself, Safety Director Eliot Ness disclosed yesterday.

Under the program, many parts of which already quietly have been inaugurated, industrial officials will:

PROVIDE the Cleveland Fire Department's ranking officers, under a strict "lock and key" secrecy guarantee, blueprints of each important plant here. These plans will show the complete layout of the plant and the location of fire hydrants, shutoff valves, sprinkling systems and electrical wiring.

PROVIDE the officers with full descriptions of the construction of the building, materials used in manufacturing — especially explosives—specific sections of the building where material is stored and what precautionary measures the plant now is taking.

SEND to classes jointly sponsored by the Cleveland Safety Council and the safety department, for instruction in fire-fighting and trouble-meeting, watchmen and guards hired by the plants.

Canadian to Give Counsel

As part of the program revealed by Ness, J. Marshall Scott, chief marshal of the Province of Ontario, who is considered the outstanding North American authority on sabotage, will be brought to Cleveland to give counsel to industrial officials and the fire department.

All information received from industry will be—in fact, some of it already has been—recorded on waterproof, colored "master blueprints." These plans will be made by the safety department in cooperation with the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the Ohio Inspection Bureau.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

CITY DEFENSE PLANTS GIRD AGAINST SABOTAGE

(Continued From First Page)

Each Cleveland battalion chief will be given master blue prints of each plant in his district, with the understanding that they will be used only by him and his superiors and closely guarded. The reason for the secrecy is obvious. In addition, Chief James E. Granger will keep safe master blue prints of each Cleveland industrial plant.

Possession of these charts will enable Cleveland Fire Department officials to know intimately what every important plant looks like, inside and out, and what every plant contains.

Fighting Before Hand

As Ness said, the plans will make it possible for the department to "fight all types of fires and overcome all emergencies before they actually occur."

Although the average fireman will not have access to the innermost secrets of Cleveland industry, he will not be excluded from the defense program.

In regular fire classes, starting immediately, each department member will be given instruction in how to fight various sorts of fire. With the development of such new metals as magnesium and aluminum and various chemicals, new blaze-quenching difficulties have arisen. If water were to be used at some industrial fires, explosions would result.

Nor will the personnel of industrial plants be excluded in the sweeping preparations. In addition to the classes for watchmen, plants are receiving in ever-increasing numbers instructions from the United States Department of Labor, division of labor standards, pamphlets stressing the "importance of safe working conditions in maintaining and increasing industrial output for national defense."

First Class Monday

Four classes for industrial plant watchmen and guards will be held at the outset. The first will be Monday afternoon, and between 200 and 300 men already have registered. Principal speaker at the first session will be T. Alfred Fleming, conservation director of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Later on, the Cleveland Police

Department will be included in the program. Charts will be scanned to see where heavy guarding is necessary, and it then will be set up.

So far, Cleveland industry has been enthusiastic in its co-operation.

If, however, a plant should become stubborn in its refusal to withhold information, there are ways of obtaining the information. Perhaps the most effective means would be through Carl L. Smith, regional director of the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in Defense Industries. Plants working on government contracts are obliged to provide Smith's committee with information.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

July 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Nease called and stated that he was under the impression that the FBI held regional conferences in various sections of the country with law enforcement officers and that recently these conferences had included a discussion of problems with respect to social protection, and that he had heard that at some of these regional conferences representatives of the "protection division" of his committee had been present. He stated, however, that there is an FBI conference presently being held in the vicinity of Steubenville, Ohio, and although certain health officers were invited to be present his regional representatives had not been notified. Mr. Nease wondered if it would be possible for one of his people to attend the meeting.

I explained to Mr. Nease that these conferences were arranged locally by our Special Agents in Charge in the Field and that we had been holding such police conferences for a period of several years, that these conferences were exclusively for police officers and were designed to assist them in their problems and to coordinate their activities with those of the Bureau in national defense work. I told him that after the passage of the War Act, it was felt that the Bureau should pass on to the local officers information with respect to the general problem involved in connection with the establishment of Army camps and the attendant social problem, particularly as these problems related to the Bureau's jurisdiction under the War Act. I told him that qualified health officials were selected to furnish information to the police officers at these meetings.

Mr. Nease stated that from this it would appear that there was no necessity for his committee to be represented at these meetings. I agreed with him. I reiterated that the conferences were designed to coordinate the activities of the FBI and local police agencies with respect to national defense problems and the subject of social protection was merely one of several subjects that might be discussed at a conference.

Mr. Nease stated that his committee was conducting surveys in which vicinities the War Act should be passed and that, possibly, this would furnish some connection between his activities and the Bureau. I told him that in my opinion there was no



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Memorandum for Mr. D. M. Ladd

- 2 -

connection since the Bureau's work was a job of enforcement of the Act after it was put in effect in a particular area and that our relationships with the police officers were designed to assist in the enforcement of the Act and also to assist the local officers in handling the general police problem of social protection.

I told Mr. Hess that I would advise you of his call and he assured me that he desired to be of any assistance to the Bureau that he possibly could.

Respectfully,

R. P. Kramer

R. P. Kramer



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

AR:JSF
Rec'd: 6:15 p.m.
Typed: 7:04 p.m.

October 5, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: MAY ACT

Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

While talking with SAC Hennrich on another matter, he informed that Elliott Ness was down there Saturday night; that he and John Woods, Chief, and Major Inglesbe, Chief of the Shore Patrol, and who is also an NPA man and former chief of police at Roanoke, were around the county looking over the houses of prostitution, etc., and Ness indicated at that time that he was going to oppose the invocation of the May Act down there.

John Woods furnished this information to Hennrich and he said that Ness was somewhat critical of the Bureau in that he thought the FBI Agents believed themselves to be "super-sleuths". Ness feels he is responsible for the formulation of the inauguration of the permanent shore patrol and Wood was rather indignant as to this because he knows that Ness was not responsible.

Ness said he was partially instrumental in that; that he "thought his recommendation would be that they go along a while before they invoke the May Act." Hennrich advised that he is forwarding a letter to the Bureau regarding this matter.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen
A. Rosen

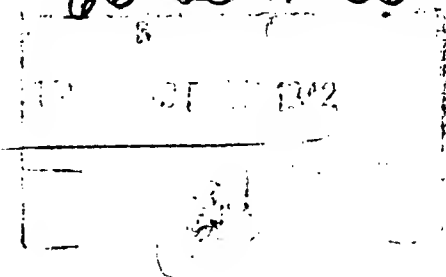
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

Handwritten: 66-2341-56-2

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
411 Flatiron Building
Norfolk, Virginia
October 5, 1942

[Handwritten signature]

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: MAY ACT

Chief of Police JOHN F. WOODS advised on October 4, 1942, that Mr. ELLIOTT NESS, of the Federal Security Administration, had called on him Saturday night, October 3, 1942, and the purpose of his call was to discuss the possibilities of invocation of the May Act. Chief WOODS stated that he took Mr. NESS around to various spots on the outskirts of the City of Norfolk and showed him the activities in prostitution which were going on.

NESS advised Chief WOODS that there recently was a meeting in Washington at which Assistant Director E. A. TAMM was present, and that at this meeting there was discussed the possibilities of the invocation of the May Act at Norfolk, Virginia. Chief WOODS said that NESS was to an extent critical of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and indicated that the impression had been given that the FBI was some sort of super investigative agency.

Chief WOODS advised also that NESS had taken the position that the Federal Security Administration was responsible for obtaining the permanent Shore Patrol which has just been set up in Norfolk under the command of Lieutenant JAMES F. INGOLDSBY, formerly Chief of Police at Roanoke, Virginia, and an NPA graduate. Chief WOODS stated that he did not like NESS' insinuation in this regard and that Colonel CHARLES BOLAND, City Manager of Norfolk, is the one who was responsible for obtaining this permanent Shore Patrol.

At the conclusion of the meeting, NESS indicated that he would oppose the invocation of the May Act in the vicinity of Norfolk for the reason that since the Federal Security Administration had been active in securing the Shore Patrol and is setting up a plan for coping with the prostitution situation without the invocation of the May Act, he wanted to see that the Agencies had an opportunity to control the situation without such invocation.

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The above is submitted to the Bureau for information purposes.
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Very truly yours,

C. E. HENRICH
Special Agent in Charge

CEH mjb

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Norfolk, Virginia

October 22, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Assistant Director A. Rosen

Re: MAY ACT

Dear Sir:

Chief of Police JOHN F. WOODS, of Norfolk, Virginia, advised the writer on October 16, 1942, that he had on that date received a telephone call from Mr. ELLIOTT NESS, from Washington, and that Mr. NESS had advised that the May Act was definitely not going to be invoked in the Norfolk area. Mr. NESS requested that arrangements be made to hold a conference in the office of Chief WOODS on the morning of October 17th, with Naval officials and with the Public Health Department, for the purpose of discussing plans for the enforcement of prostitution laws. This meeting was scheduled for 9:30 A.M., October 17th, but Mr. NESS did not appear because of his inability to obtain transportation to Norfolk, due to flood conditions. Chief WOODS advised that the discussion at the meeting was merely a "re-hash" of previous discussions.

During the Convention of the Virginia Police Executives Association, at Richmond, Virginia, on October 15th, Dr. G. W. MAST, of the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., was present, and discussed venereal diseases in the State of Virginia, pointing out that Virginia had the unenviable record of having the greatest number of venereal disease cases among Navy personnel in the United States.

At that time Chief WOODS addressed the Conference, and the subject of the invocation of the May Act was brought out. Chief WOODS took the position that the invocation of the May Act was not necessary, provided someone would provide adequate facilities for housing the prostitutes arrested.

Following Chief WOODS' discussion, Mr. OWENS, of the Department of Social Protection, took the floor, and reemphasized the efforts which that Department has made to secure space for the housing of



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Director
MAY ACT
October 22, 1942

convicted prostitutes, and stated he had been in contact with the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, and that he had been advised that the Federal Government had no more housing facilities, and that they would not be able to take care of the situation in the event the May Act was invoked, pointing out that the officials at Alderson, West Virginia, have stated that with the addition to their population, resulting from the invocation of the May Act at Camp Forest and Fort Bragg, that there are no facilities at this time for additional inmates.

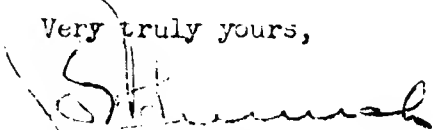
Some publicity has resulted in the State of Virginia as a result of allegations on the part of Dr. MAST, and on the afternoon of October 15th, a meeting was held at the Naval Operating Base, at which there were in attendance representatives of the Office of Naval Intelligence, representatives of the Medical Department of the Navy, representatives of the State Health Department, and the Commonwealth's Attorneys of Norfolk, Norfolk County, Nansemond County, Princess Anne County, and Portsmouth, Virginia. This conference was held as a result of the report of Dr. MAST at Richmond, which was made on the morning of October 15th, and as a result of rumors current in Norfolk at this time regarding possible invocation of the May Act, and was for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the Commonwealth's Attorneys the need for rigid enforcement and to explain to them the fallibility of medical examinations to determine the presence of venereal disease.

The above information was furnished to the writer by Dr. KIMBROUGH, who is the State Health Officer in Charge of Venereal Disease Control for the Tidewater area.

On Saturday night, October 17, 1942, three tourist camps in Norfolk County, within one mile of the city limits of Norfolk, were raided by the Navy Shore Patrol and the Norfolk Police Department, resulting in the arrest of fifty women and a number of Navy personnel. These arrests were made as a result of activity on the part of Admiral SIMONS in declaring these places out of bounds for Navy personnel. At hearings in police court most of the prostitutes involved were sentenced to twelve months in jail, and fined \$500.

The Bureau will be kept advised as to any further developments along this line.

Very truly yours,


C. E. HEINRICH
Special Agent in Charge

CEH:AED
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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

JJM:MKH

December 28, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

In accordance with previous Bureau instructions I attended the Annual Convention of the Nebraska Sheriffs' and Peace Officers at the Hotel Parton in Omaha, Nebraska, on December 17 and 18, 1942. There were approximately one hundred officers in attendance, the majority of whom I know personally. I found they continued to hold the Bureau in very high regard and all spoke most favorably concerning SAC Rhodes and the cooperation afforded them by the Omaha Office.

I talked on the program on December 18, 1942, concerning some of the wartime aspects of law enforcement and I believe the officers in attendance appreciated the Bureau's objectives and problems as I outlined them. Resolutions were passed commending the Director and the Bureau and Mr. A. E. Cotter who is Secretary of the Association informed me that copies were being sent to the Director. There was absolute harmony among the officers attending this Convention. It was rather interesting, however, to note the reactions of the various officers to Chief Special Agent Fesden of the C.B. & O. Railroad who did a great deal of gossiping in the hallways about the Zepher Train explosion case. All the officers were of the opinion that Fesden is out to break the case in order to save face, that he is quite nervous and jittery over the failure to break the case so far and it is generally felt that he probably will go to any length, ethical or unethical, in order to arrive at some solution whether true or not.

There was a complete absence of military personnel at this Convention with the exception of Lieutenant Colonel William J. Kunzman, District Commander of the Nebraska Internal Security District who has always been friendly to the Bureau.

I know you will be interested in learning that Charles J. Hahn, Jr. of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Washington, D. C. (Elliot/Ness' outfit) spoke on the program advising of the sabotage in our armed forces resulting from venereal diseases. He of course praised the leadership of Elliot Ness as a law enforcement officer in aiding the Government's program against venereal diseases and called for the elimination of all local vice conditions. His only suggested method of doing this was to inform the officers



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Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

that if they needed help to call upon some gray haired lady who heads the local office in Minneapolis. I did not get her name, she merely rose and took a bow. Assistant Chief of Police Bob Munch, NPA, OMAHA, Chief of Police Joseph Carroll, NPA, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Pete Duchene, Sheriff of North Platte, each informed me that Ness' outfit in Nebraska was nothing but a lot of wind and had accomplished absolutely nothing. In his talk, Hahn of course avoided reference to the Bureau. It gave me an opportunity in following him on the program of pointing out several Federal Statutes within our jurisdiction which can effectively be used in eliminating local vice. Toward the end of the Convention when the resolutions committee had completed its reports, I got a great chuckle when Hahn rose from the floor stating it has been customary at law enforcement meetings to have a resolution adopted on behalf of Elliot Ness, whereupon he whipped out of his coat pocket a prepared resolution which no one offered to sponsor and so it was sponsored by Hahn himself and accepted by the Acting President Guy Hobbs, Special Agent of the C.B. & Q. Railroad. It was obviously embarrassing to Hahn because the officers in attendance made quite a stir and Hahn frankly admitted from the floor that he was determined to get a resolution passed before he had left Omaha. It was passed at once and Hahn left the meeting. The result was that while he got his resolution the consensus of opinion among the officers there was that it was a grandstand play for an outfit not worth very much.

Respectfully,



J. J. McGuire



RFC:AM

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 16, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

Re: VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL OFFICERS'
CONFERENCE - UNITED STATES ARMY
AIR CORPS

0 Venereal Diseases

At your instructions I attended the conference of Venereal Disease Control Officers in the United States Army Air Corps at Room 2074 Army Air Corps Annex #1, Gravelly Point, at 2 P.M., January 15, 1943.

The meeting, which was part of the agenda of a three-day conference of Venereal Disease Control Officers from various air bases throughout the country, was attended by twenty-five medical officers who are executives in charge of repression and direct such activities in their various units.

Major Robert Dyar, Venereal Disease Control Officer attached to the Air Surgeon's office in Washington, acted as Chairman.

Shortly after my arrival, Elliott Ness of the Federal Security Agency, Dr. Anderson of the U. S. Public Health, and Mr. Howell of the American Social Hygiene Association, arrived. They came in together and evidenced some degree of familiarity with each other during the subsequent proceedings.

Dr. Anderson of the U.S. Public Health opened with a formal presentation of the developments and expansion of the Public Health Service and their projected plans for the future. He talked for approximately fifteen minutes and introduced his remarks with the statement that his office was not concerned with the penal restraint phase of venereal disease control. Dr. Anderson is not a particularly forceful speaker and the substance of his material was somewhat vague and nebulous, dealing mostly with plans rather than accomplishments.

Elliott Ness was the next speaker and he emphasized his prior experience as Director of Public Safety at Cleveland and throughout his talk dealt with the local law enforcement problem emphasizing the necessity of obtaining police cooperation. In this connection he advised that his organization was fostering the propagation of new methods of detection of prostitution and the making

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
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Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Egan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Interdepartmental Committee on Venereal Diseases

of this information available to police throughout the country. In this connection he presented to Major Dyar a copy of his pamphlet which had been prepared by the Federal Security Agency for distribution to police. This pamphlet purports to contain advice as to the latest methods of detection in this field of police work and I did not have an adequate opportunity to ascertain its contents. Major Dyar is to receive additional copies of the pamphlet for distribution to the medical officers and I shall make an attempt to obtain a copy.

The next speech scheduled was that of the FBI representative and I spoke for approximately twenty-five minutes, dealing with the Bureau's jurisdiction in particular as it is concerned with prostitution activities. I spent considerable time on the purposes of the May Act, briefly analyzing it from a legal standpoint and narrated in detail the accomplishments as to prosecution, convictions and results obtained in view of statistical data available from the medical officers at Camp Forrest and Fort Bragg. The figures in this connection are, of course, spectacular in that at Camp Forrest the venereal disease rate began to decline immediately upon invocation of the May Act and that decline has been consistent. Parallel to the declining rate the number of new monthly infections has similarly declined.

The available material showing the results of Bureau activity is very solid and substantial and I believe was accordingly welcomed by the venereal disease officers who received considerable nebulous and theoretical information in the course of their conferences, particularly from the sociologists involved in the program.

I took occasion constantly in the talk to emphasize the Bureau's work and successful cooperative relations with police throughout the country and emphasized particularly the cooperation we receive from police in the May Act areas. This was done to counteract the efforts of Ness to set himself up as the liaison between the Federal Security Agency and the police authorities. Ness had, as stated above, indicated that he had in his possession mysterious new methods of crime detection particularly fitted for counteracting prostitution. By indirection I inferred that suppression of prostitution, from a law enforcement angle, was a matter of concentration and perspiration rather than one of inspiration and, inclosing, stated that under our White Slave Traffic Act jurisdiction we would continue in the future as in the past to aggressively counteract prostitution and if and when new May Act territories were invaded by the Secretaries of War or Navy, the FBI would aggressively enforce the Act as it had done in the past.

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I described to the officers the organization of the Bureau and its resources in brief, and assured them of the enthusiastic support by the Bureau of a venereal disease program as far as it concerns the Bureau's jurisdiction as the Federal law enforcement agency.

Mr. Howell of the American Social Hygiene Association spoke for a short time and the burden of his remarks was to the effect that the culmination of the American Social Hygiene Association's thirty-year effort was now being seen in a venereal disease program. His talk was something of a mutual admiration affair, with emphasis on his own organization. He did emphasize the fact that investigators of the American Social Hygiene Association were active in ascertaining vice conditions generally and that the reports received by them would be made available to any venereal disease control officer who would request them.

During the open forum which consumed approximately forty-five minutes after the main speakers had finished, various aspects of the venereal disease program were brought up by the venereal disease control officers and during the course of this it was possible to further develop the description of the Bureau's facilities and the organization. During these questions, one of the officers inquired of Major Dyar if it would be agreeable if information in the possession of venereal disease officers indicating possibilities of WSTA violations should be forwarded to the Bureau through official channels of the Army, or should be forwarded directly to the Bureau field office covering the area. Major Dyar stated it would be entirely satisfactory with the Army if such information were forwarded directly by the venereal disease officer to the local field office of the FBI. At this time I took occasion to comment that the Bureau maintained fifty-six field offices throughout the continental United States and territories and that information forwarded to us by Army authorities would receive immediate and thorough attention.

VENEREAL DISEASE RATES

From various comments during the course of the conference, I learned that the present rate for the entire Army, of venereal disease infections is approximately thirty-eight per thousand per annum. The Air Corps rate is about twenty-eight per thousand per annum and Major Dyar indicated it was anticipated with the receipt of new information and statistics that this rate would, in the immediate future, show a decline to approximately twenty-two per thousand per annum. The Air Corps is, of course, extremely proud of its relative showing in this regard and all of its officers seem to be intensely interested in maintaining and improving this record.

The medical officers in attendance at the conference were, on the average, relatively young men and seem to be alert and interested in their jobs. In casual conversation after the conference, several of them indicated interest in the Bureau and its work and I believe that if particular attention were paid to direct contact with them by the Agents in the field it is possible that specific information as to violations of the WSTA could be developed from contact with these men and if you think it advisable, this matter could be brought to the attention of the SAC's by letter, recommending some program of contact work of this nature.

Ness is evidently attempting to reach these men directly and I think we should, accordingly, utilize our facilities to maintain contact with them. We have had some good results in the immediate past from such contact on the part of some field offices and I see no reason why such a program would not be very productive in the future.

It might be well also to make available to the headquarters of venereal disease control sections of the armed forces, a formal list of our field offices, the addresses and names of the Sac's, with the suggestion that the information be made available to the medical officers in the various military bases so that information in their possession touching upon our jurisdiction in WSTA matters might be transmitted to us without delay. If such a program did not conflict with the liaison arrangements between the Bureau, G-2 and ONI, it is recommended that it be put into operation.

At the conclusion of the conference, Major Dyar invited me to attend a film recently completed by the U.S. Army Medical Corps, which is a graphic description of methods of avoiding venereal infection. I attended the showing of this film and also present were Brigadier General William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains of the U.S. Army, and Brigadier General D.N.W. Grant, Surgeon General of the U.S. Army Air Corps. I sat with Generals Arnold and Grant and general discussion pertaining to venereal disease conditions was carried on. General Arnold, whom I have known for some time, is a sincere admirer of the FBI and the Director and is very interested in our activities.

There is attached a copy of the program which was followed by the Venereal Disease Control Officers Conference on January 14 - 16, 1943.

Respectfully,

R. F. Cartwright
R. F. CARTWRIGHT

Enclosure